

STACK 6  
ANNEX

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[v. 4]

*Drafts of mounted news, portraits, etc  
relating to Austria...*

# Austria.

SCHONBRUNN.

PRAGUE.

TRIESTE.

\*4098B104  
VOLUME 4

Nov- DEC- 1894.



Fine Arts

Mrs. T. Stevens

Oct 19, 1948

\*4098B.104 v.4



15. Schönbrunn. Obelisk-Allee.

Schönbrunn, near Vienna was begun as a hunting lodge by the Emperor Matthias and completed under Maria Theresa in 1775.

Napoleon established his head quarters here in 1804-1809- and his son afterwards died in 1832. in the room once occupied by his father.

This picture represents the SCHÖNE BRUNNEN. whence the chateau derives its name.

It is by Bayer and the figure is that of the NYMPH Egeria.





12. Schönbrunn. Obelisk.





Schönbrunn bei Wien Nr. 16/Römische Ruine.

Roman Ruin.





Phot. W. Kral.

11. Schönbrunn. Gloriette.

*A Colonnade from which one gets a fine view of VIENNA.*







## PRAGUE. PRAHA.

The ancient capital of Bohemia. It has nearly 200,000 inhabitants  $\frac{4}{7}$  Bohemian  $\frac{3}{7}$  Germans with more than 20,000 Jews.

The names of the streets and many of the signs are in both languages.

Its collections and art treasures are insignificant but its mediaeval buildings and towers are fine. Prague is celebrated as the sphere of action of those forerunners of Protestantism John Huss & JEROME. Huss was born in 1369. Condemned for heresy by Council of Constance he was burned 1415 and his ashes cast into the Rhine. Jerome met a similar fate.

For more than a century a large portion of the Bohemians held to the doctrines of Huss but in 1620 soon after the beginning of the Thirty Years War the Catholic League was victorious.

The battle of Weisse Berg  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from Prague settled the fate of Bohemian Protestantism.





VIEW OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE AND CATHEDRAL AND CARLSBRÜCKE

The palace was founded by Charles IV and completed by Maria Theresa. In front of the door is an equestrian statue of St. George.

In the Ladislav Hall tournaments were once held. From the window of the Old Council Chamber Count Thurn caused the Imperial Counsellors Martinitz and Slavata to be thrown an act which precipitated the Thirty years War.

THE CARLSBRÜCKE 1357-1507 - is 620 ft long with a fine tower at each end. On one of them the heads of the Protestant nobles executed in 1621 were exposed.

The bridge has 16 arches and is adorned with 30 statues and groups. From it St John of Nepomuc was thrown by order of Wenzel. St JOHN OF NEPOMUC was the patron saint of Bohemia.





Charlesbrücke





THE PULVERTHURM — POWDER TOWER.

Originally the tower of a gateway in the walls which separated the Altstadt (old City) from the Neustadt [The New City] erected in 15<sup>th</sup> Century - 1475









## CATHEDRAL

Began in 1344 - completed 1385

Its tower rebuilt in 1541 (323 ft) was originally 520 ft.

It contains the alabaster Monument of the Bohemia Kings Chas IV. & 1378 to Rudolph II & 1612 - ancient frescoes Candelabrum by Peter Vischer, mosaics, metal work of 12<sup>th</sup> century, Pictures by Cimabue, Cranach Dürer and the silver Shrine of St John of NEPOMUC [1736] of no artistic value.

The wood carvings in one chapel represent the pillage of the Cathedral by Protestants.

Back of the choir is some wood carving representing Prague as it was three hundred years ago.



SILVER SHRINE OF  
SAINT JOHN OF NEPOMUC.  
in the Cathedral.

The story of this saint is that the  
Emperor Wenzel (1380) caused him to be  
thrown from the Carlsbrücke for refusing  
to divulge the secrets of the confessional  
confided to him by the Empress.

For considerable time his body floated  
on the Moldau five brilliant stars hovering  
round its head.

Pope Benedict XIII. canonised him in  
1728 and he became the PATRON SAINT  
OF BOHEMIA.

The shrine is very ugly, but it has  
a ton and a half of silver in it -







SYNAGOGUE

RATHAUS

THE OLD JEWISH RATHAUS.  
AND  
SYNAGOGUE.

This Synagogue is called the Altneschule a structure of 12<sup>th</sup> Cent Tradition says it was founded by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction by Titus. The flag hung from the ceiling was presented by Ferdinand III in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague in 1648.

The building was erected in 1142 on the site of one which had been burned down. It is a strange little room, ceiling supported by two octagonal pillars. It is divided into two aisles. Around it are windows through which the women can see the service; they cannot hear or join in the prayers but as they are all in Hebrew and the women only understand Bohemian, perhaps this is no great hardship.

On the RATHAUS is an old clock with a Hebrew & Christian dial.





OLD JEWISH BURIAL GROUND.

This place of interment has not been used since 1780. It is crowded with stones of great antiquity. The buried dead are laid, as is the JEWISH custom, one above the other in new layers of earth, without moving or disturbing, where the past dead are buried; here they lie in this silent resting place far above the level upon which their synagogue was built. Many of these old crowding clustering stones have the signs of the tribes upon them. The hands of AARON, the cup of LEVI, the stag, the fish, the double triangle, DAVID'S sign. Many of the stones are inscribed in Hebrew. Jewish tradition says that this burial place was founded by a Company of Jews who fled from the destruction of JERUSALEM by TITUS. The oldest date remaining on the stones is A.D. 606.





OLD TOWER OF  
MODERN RATHAUS.

This tower with its curious old clock and corner of Council Chamber date from 1474.

The statues are of two Bohemian Kings, two German, & two Austrian Emperors.

In front of the Rathaus 1621 after the battle of White Hill 27 Protestant Bohemian nobles were executed.

In 1633 by Wallensteins command 11 officers of high rank were executed for cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

The curious clock with its pictures and moving figure was placed in the tower in 1490. It strikes the hours from one to twenty four.





THE TEYNKIRCHE - THE OLD CHURCH OF HUSSITES,  
15<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

*It contains the tomb, of Tycho Brahe astronomer & 1601*





RADEZKY MONUMENT.  
Cast in 1858 out of Piedmonte cannon





WALLENSTEIN'S PALACE.

Erected in 1623 by Wallenstein the illustrious General of the THIRTY YEARS WAR.  
It is still owned by his descendants, Counts of Waldstein.  
It was built for the famous Duke by an Italian architect. Its great hall is  
frescoed with the triumphs of WALLENSTEIN.





*Danubian Peasants.*





Danubian Peasant.





Prague  
Bohemian.





Gratz.





*Hungarian.*





Trieste.







## TRIESTE,

THE Most important seaport of AUSTRIA. Population about 125,000 larger portion Italian  
About 15,000 vessels enter & leave the port annually Fouché, Napoleons chief of Police  
died at Trieste in 1820. It has some unimportant Roman remains.





TRIESTE





TRIESTE



MIRAMAR.  
PALACE OF EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.



STEPS FROM WHICH MAXIMILIAN EMBARKED FOR MEXICO. 1864.

FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, BORN AT SCHÖNBRUNN July 1832. MARRIED, BRUSSELS  
Second son Archduke Francis Charles } To MARIA CHARLOTTE AMELIA daughter of LEOPOLD I

SHOT IN MEXICO. 1867- BURIED IN VIENNA.



MIRAMAR.



" O the Adriatic's tone sinks to sad, regretful moan,  
When Sirocco blows at even, when the nightingale doth call;  
And the spirits of the deep seem with mourning chant to keep  
Vigil round thy vine-enshrouded, memory haunted palace wall,  
MIRAMAR!"





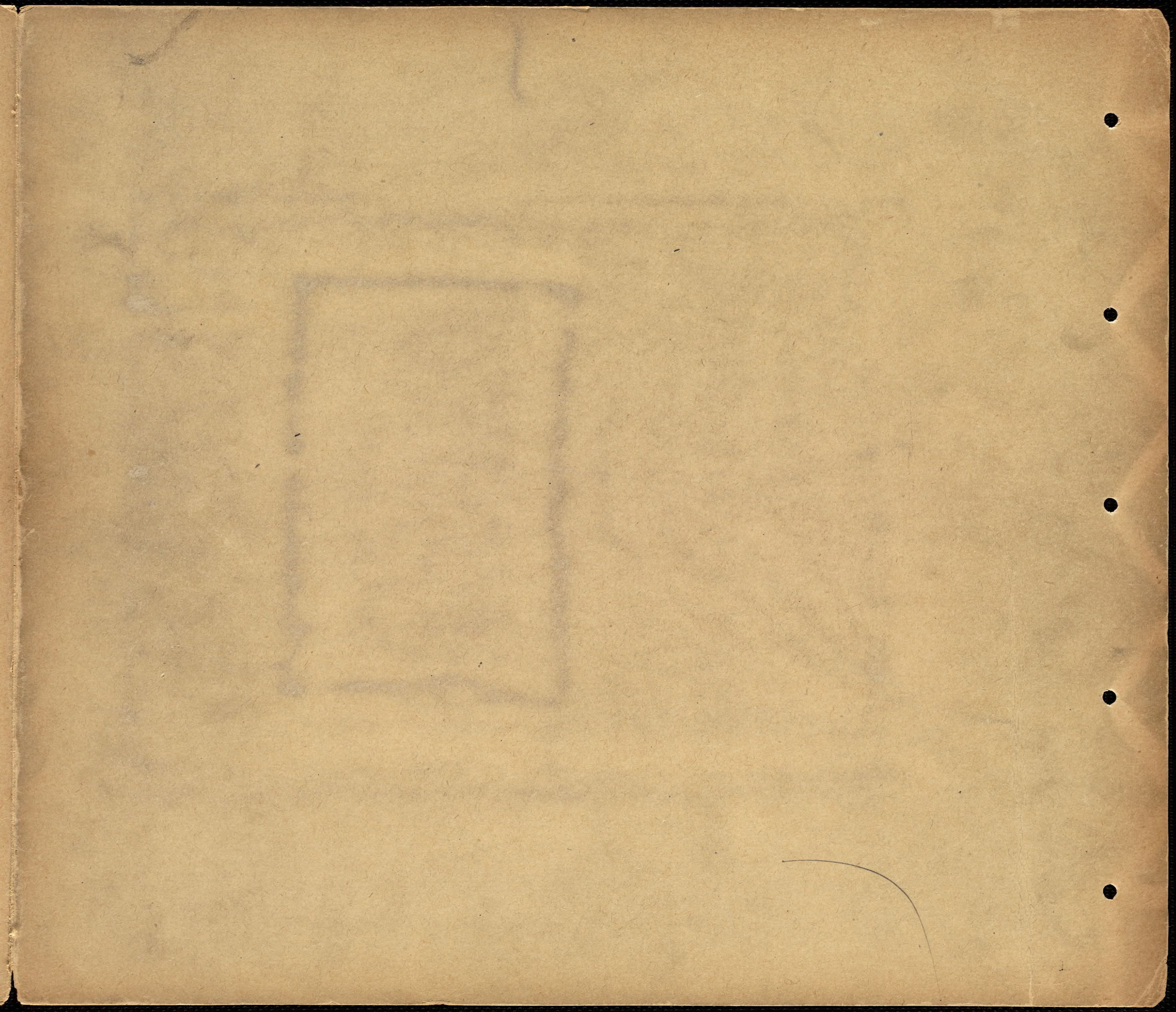
MIRAMAR. GARDEN OF PALACE.



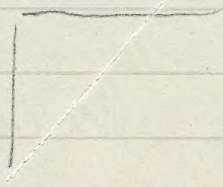


COSTUME TRIESTE.

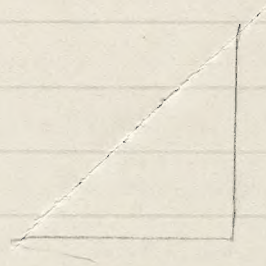
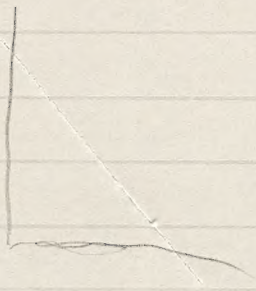




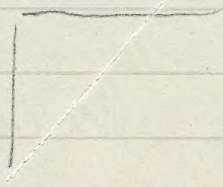




Wallensteins Summer Dining Room







Wallensteins Summer Dining Room

